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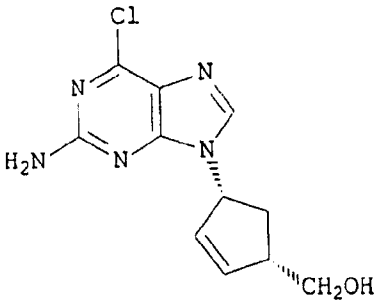
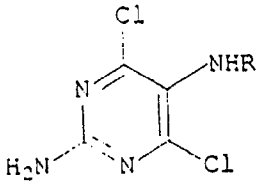


(I)

(IV)

(V)



(VI)

(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of a carbocyclic purine nucleoside analogue of formula (I), its salts and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof which comprises hydrolysing a compound of formula (IV) wherein P is a protecting group, in the presence of an acid, condensing the product of formula (V) formed *in situ* in the presence of a base with a compound of formula (VI) followed by *in situ* ring closure of the resulting intermediate.

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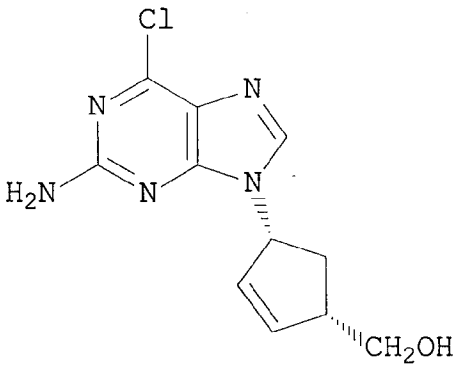
PROCESS FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF CHLOROPURINE INTERMEDIATES

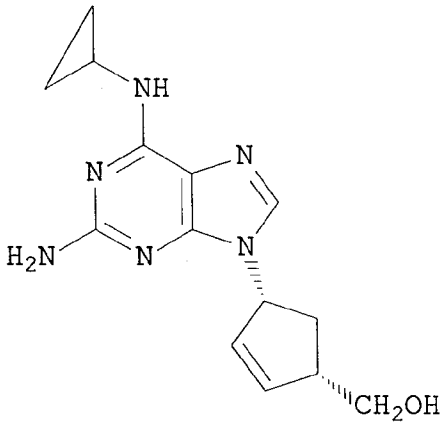
The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of a carbocyclic purine nucleoside analogue of formula (I), its salts and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof.

An enantiomerically pure compound of formula (I)



(I)

has been described in GB-A-2217320 and can be used as an intermediate in the manufacture of abacavir, a 2-aminopurine nucleoside analogue with the following structure (II)

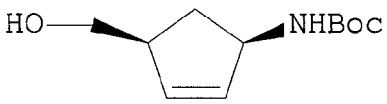


(II)

This is described in EP 0434450 as having potent activity against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis B virus (HBV).

There exists a need to synthesise large quantities of abacavir for clinical trials and once abacavir has been approved by the national medicine regulatory agencies, large quantities of abacavir will also be required for sale as a prescription medicine for the treatment of HIV infections.

Processes for the manufacture of abacavir using enantiomerically pure compounds of formula (III)



(III)

via the 2-aminopurine intermediate of formula (I) are described generally in PCT Publication Nos. WO91/15490, in WO95/21161, in EP 0434450 and in Tetrahedron: Asymmetry Vol. 4, p.1117, (1993). However, the procedures described provide an unsatisfactory route to the 2-aminopurine derivative of formula (I), inasmuch as they require the isolation and purification of a number of intermediates resulting in a relatively high cost and a low yield for the synthesis.

We have developed a process for the production of the intermediate of formula (I) from N-protected-4-amino-cyclopentenes of formula (IV)

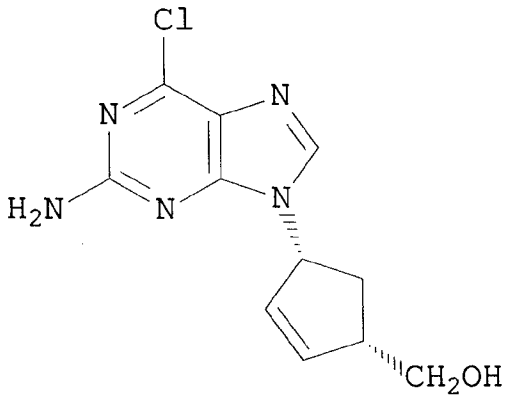
(IV)

wherein P is a protecting group,

which provides a high yield and is more cost effective. The protecting group P will desirably be an acyl or substituted oxycarbonyl group.

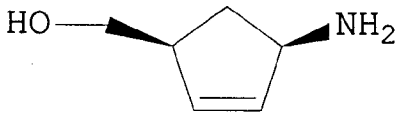
One aspect of the present invention comprises an in situ conversion of cyclopentenes of formula (IV) to 2-aminopurine derivatives of formula (I) easily and conveniently without the need to isolate any intermediates. In our procedure, the deprotection of the starting material of formula (IV) in situ provides the desired amino alcohol without any wasteful workup, and because of the direct coupling and cyclisation, again without any work up or isolation of intermediates, the overall yield of the process is increased.

According to a further aspect of the invention, therefore, we provide a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I),



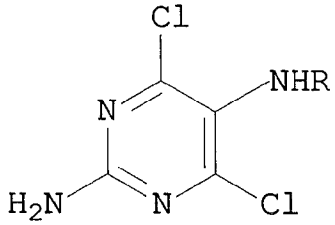
(I)

optionally in the form of its salt or complex, which comprises hydrolysing a compound of formula (IV) as defined above in the presence of acid, condensing the product of formula (V) formed



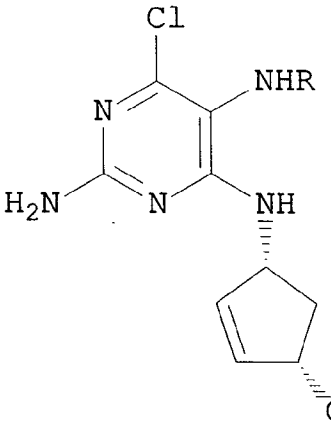
(V)

in situ in the presence of a base with a compound of formula (VI)



(VI)

in which R represents CHO or H, followed by ring closure in situ of the resulting intermediate of formula (VII)



(VII)

in which R represents CHO or H, to produce a compound of formula (I),which can then be optionally reacted with an acid or complexing agent to form its salt or complex.

As described above, preferred protecting groups in the compound of formula (IV) are acyl or substituted oxycarbonyl groups. Preferred acyl groups include formyl or lower alkanoyl (having e.g. 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl portion), especially an acetyl group. Preferred substituted oxycarbonyl groups will be of the formula R'OC(O)-, wherein R' may be an alkyl or aralkyl group. A preferred alkyl group is *tert* butyl; a preferred aralkyl group is benzyl.

The hydrolysis step is preferably achieved by mild acid-catalysed hydrolysis in an organic solvent, such as an alkanol, a cyclic ether or a chlorinated hydrocarbon. It is preferred to use an organic or mineral acid such as trifluoroacetic acid or hydrochloric acid in an alkanol solvent such as industrial methylated spirit (IMS), optionally in the presence of water.

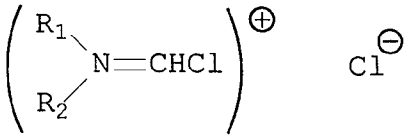
The condensation step is then carried out without any isolation of the hydrolysis product of formula (V). This condensation reaction is preferably carried out under reflux in a polar solvent such as an alcohol, e.g. ethanol or butanol, or water or acetonitrile, or mixtures thereof, in the presence of at least sufficient base to neutralise both the acid used for the hydrolysis and that produced during the condensation. Generally, there will be at least 2 equivalents based on the amount of compound of formula (IV). The base will desirably be a trialkylamine or an alkali metal carbonate or bicarbonate, e.g. potassium or sodium carbonate, and more preferably, sodium bicarbonate. Preferred combinations are triethylamine or sodium bicarbonate in IMS. The group R in the compound of formula (VI) preferably represents CHO.

The ring closure reaction is then carried out, again without any isolation of any preceding intermediate

product of formula (VII). This is conveniently carried out using trialkylorthoformates in the presence of concentrated aqueous or anhydrous mineral acid, optionally in the presence of one or more non-aqueous solvents, e.g. tetrahydrofuran, ethyl acetate or IMS. Suitably, the unisolated product of formula (VII) is added to a mixture of acid and a trialkylorthoformate. A preferred combination comprises use of from about 1.5 to 3, preferably around 2 molar equivalents of hydrochloric acid in triethylorthoformate, which results in precipitation of the hydrochloride salt of the 9-substituted-2-amino purine of formula (I). The free base may, if desired, be liberated by treatment with base.

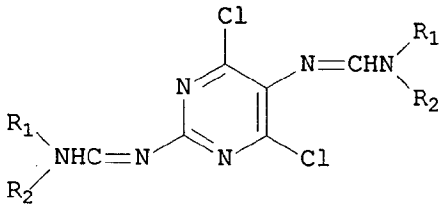
The process of the invention has been found to provide yields of compounds of formula (I) starting from a compound of formula (IV) of in excess of 80%. This compares very favourably with yields of compounds of formula (I) which are obtained using earlier stepwise procedures in which the intermediates are isolated, which give, typically around 56% when the compound of formula (III) is used as starting material, or yields of around 75% when the procedure described in Publication No. WO95/21161 is used, starting from a compound of formula (V).

The compounds of formula (VI) can be synthesised by a method as described in WO95/21161. The compound can be synthesised from the readily available 2,5-diamino-4,6-dihydroxypyrimidine, by reacting this with a Vilsmeier reagent of formula (VIII)



(VIII)

to form a compound of formula (IX)



(IX)

(wherein in both formulae (VIII) and (IX), R_1 and R_2 are as defined in WO95/21161, viz: that R_1 and R_2, which may be the same or different are selected from C_{1-8} straight-chain alkyl, C_{1-8} branched alkyl, C_{3-8} cycloalkyl, and aryl groups (such as phenyl or naphthyl), which may be optionally substituted, for example by C_{1-4} alkyl or halogen (e.g. Cl). In a preferred embodiment of the invention R_1 and R_2 are both methyl), followed by hydrolysis.

Compounds of formula (VIII) may be prepared from a variety of formamides of secondary amines by reaction with a variety of acid halides, such as phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus pentachloride, thionyl chloride, phosgene, and oxalyl chloride, for example as detailed in a review by C.M. Marson, Tetrahedon **1992**, 48:3660-3720 and references therein.

The compound of formula (VI) where R is H can be prepared from the compound of formula (IX) by hydrolysis in acidic solution, e.g. at pH 3 ± 0.5, by adding a water miscible cosolvent, such as ethanol. The compound of formula (VI) where R is CHO can also be prepared by the hydrolysis of the compound of formula (IX) in the minimum of water, with the pH controlled as described above. Under these conditions the compound of formula (VI) where R is CHO precipitates as formed and can be filtered off.

The compound of formula (IV) may be prepared by methods analogous to those described in Tetrahedron: Asymmetry Vol.4, p.1117 (1993).

The following Examples are intended for illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way.

Example A

Preparation of (1S,4R)-cis-4-[2-amino-6-chloro-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol hydrochloride salt.

A suspension of (1R,4S)-cis-[4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-cyclopentene-1-yl] carbamic acid, 1, 1-dimethylethyl ester (100g) in industrial methylated spirit (IMS) (600ml) was treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid (48ml, 1.2 molar equivalents) and the resultant solution was heated to the boil over about 0.5h. Heating under reflux was maintained for about 2.5h. The solution was cooled to 20 to 25°C and diluted with IMS (600ml). Triethylamine (170ml) was added followed by N-(2-amino-4,6-dichloro-5-pyrimidinyl)formamide (WO95/21161) (97g). The suspension was heated under reflux for about 17h to give a clear solution, which was cooled to 25 to 30°C and finely divided potassium carbonate (169g) was added. The suspension was stirred in this temperature range for about 0.5h then cooled to 0 to 5°C and the solids filtered off. The solids were washed with IMS (3 x 180ml and 1 x 140ml) and the combined filtrates and washings were concentrated under reduced pressure to a red gum. This was redissolved in IMS (1000ml) and the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to a gum. The dilution and re-concentration were repeated twice more, and the final gum was redissolved in IMS (350ml).

Meanwhile, a mixture of triethylorthoformate (900ml) and tetrahydrofuran (THF) (400ml) was prepared and cooled to 0 to 5°C. Concentrated hydrochloric acid (80ml) was added, maintaining the temperature between 0 and 10°C, and more THF (100ml) was then added. To this mixture was added the IMS concentrate prepared above, which was rinsed in with IMS (100ml). The mixture was warmed to 20 to 25°C and seeded with authentic (1S,4R)-cis-4-[2-amino-6-chloro-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol

hydrochloride salt and stirring continued for about 20h. The slurry was filtered, the solid was washed with a mixture of tert-butyl methyl ether and IMS (9/1, 3 x 300 ml) and dried in vacuo at 40 to 45°C to give the title compound (117g, 82%) as a fawn coloured solid ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ: 8.38(s, 1, purine CH), 7.50(br m, ca 5, NH_3^+, OH, HOD), 6.20(m, 1, =CH) 5.94(m, 1, =CH), 5.49(m, 1, NCH), 3.46(m, 2, OCH_2), 2.91(br m, 1, CH), 2.70-2.60(m, 1, CH), 1.75-1.66(m, 1, CH).

Example B

Preparation of (1S,4R)-cis-4-[2-amino-6-chloro-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol hydrochloride salt.

A suspension of (1R,4S)-cis-[4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-cyclopentene-1-yl] carbamic acid, 1, 1-dimethylethyl ester (100g) in industrial methylated spirit (IMS) (600ml) was treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid (48ml, 1.2 molar equivalents) and the resultant solution was heated to the boil over about 0.5h. Heating under reflux was maintained for about 3h. The solution was cooled to 20 to 25°C and sodium bicarbonate (103.4g) was added followed by N-(2-amino-4,6-dichloro-5-pyrimidinyl)formamide (WO95/21161) (97g) and IMS (600ml). The suspension was heated under reflux for about 4h and then cooled to about -5°C. After stirring at this temperature for about 1h, the solids were filtered off and washed with IMS (2 x 100ml). The combined filtrates and washings were concentrated under reduced pressure to a residual volume of about 400ml. This was redissolved in IMS (1000ml) and the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to a gum. The dilution and re-concentration were repeated twice more, and the final gum was redissolved in IMS (350ml).

Meanwhile, triethylorthoformate (900ml) was cooled to 0 to 5°C and concentrated hydrochloric acid (80ml) was added, maintaining the temperature between 0 and 10°C. To this mixture was added the IMS concentrate prepared above, which was rinsed in with IMS (600ml). The mixture was warmed to 20 to 25°C and seeded with authentic (1S,4R)-cis-4-[2-amino-6-chloro-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol hydrochloride salt and stirring was continued for about 7h. The slurry was filtered, and the solid was washed with IMS (2 x 150ml) and dried in vacuo at 40 to 45°C to give the title compound (114g, 81%) as a fawn coloured solid, spectroscopically identical to the product of Example A.

Example C

Preparation of (1S,4R)-cis-4-[2-amino-6-chloro-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol hydrochloride salt.

A suspension of (1R,4S)-cis-[4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-cyclopentene-1-yl] carbamic acid, 1, 1-dimethylethyl ester (72.5kg) in industrial methylated spirit (IMS) (435L) and water (about 200L) was treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid (36.5L, 1.2 molar equivalents) and the resultant solution was heated to the boil over about 1.5h. Heating under reflux was maintained for about 2h. The solution was cooled to 20 to 25°C and sodium bicarbonate (75kg) was added followed by N-(2-amino-4,6-dichloro-5-pyrimidinyl)formamide (WO95/21161) (70kg) and IMS (435L). The suspension was heated under reflux for about 4h and then cooled to about -5°C. After stirring at this temperature for about 1h, the solids were filtered off and washed with IMS (2 x 144L). The combined filtrates and washings were concentrated under reduced pressure to a residual volume of about 290L. This was diluted with IMS (about

300L) and the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to a residual volume of about 290L. The dilution and re-concentration were repeated twice more, and the final concentrate was diluted with IMS (610L) and heated to about 35-40°C. The resultant mixture was filtered and the solids were washed with IMS (2 x 144L). The combined filtrates and washings were concentrated under reduced pressure to a residual volume of about 290L and then diluted with IMS (217L).

Meanwhile, a mixture of triethylorthoformate (660L), concentrated hydrochloric acid (58L) and IMS (72L) was prepared at 0 to 8°C. To this mixture was added the IMS concentrate prepared above, which was rinsed in with IMS (2 x 72L). The mixture was warmed to 20 to 25°C and seeded with authentic (1S,4R)-cis-4-[2-amino-6-chloro-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol hydrochloride salt and stirring was continued for about 7h. The slurry was cooled to 18 - 21°C, filtered, and the solid was washed with IMS (72L and 217L) and dried in vacuo at 40 to 45°C to give the title compound (81.7kg, 79.5%) as a fawn coloured solid, spectroscopically identical to the product of Example A.

Example D

Preparation of (1S,4R)-cis-4-[2-amino-6-chloro-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol hydrochloride salt.

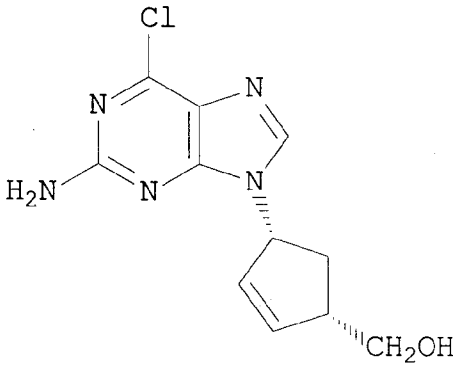
A suspension of (1R,4S)-cis-[4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-cyclopentene-1-yl] carbamic acid, 1, 1-dimethylethyl ester (10g) in industrial methylated spirit (IMS)(60ml) was treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid (5ml, 1.2 molar equivalents) and the resultant solution was heated to the boil over about 0.5h. Heating under reflux was maintained for about 3h. The solution was

cooled to 20 to 25°C and weighed (45.7g). A portion (14g) was diluted with IMS (14ml) and sodium bicarbonate (3.1g) was added followed by 2,5-diamino-4,6-dichloropyrimidine (WO95/21161) (2.0g). The suspension was heated under reflux for about 7h and then cooled to about -5°C. The solids were filtered off and the combined filtrates and washings were concentrated under reduced pressure to a gum, which was redissolved in IMS (17ml).

Meanwhile, triethylorthoformate (21.4ml) was cooled to 0 to 5°C and concentrated hydrochloric acid (1.9ml) was added, maintaining the temperature between 0 and 10°C. To this mixture was added the IMS solution prepared above, which was rinsed in with IMS (2 x 2.5ml). The mixture was warmed to 20 to 25°C and seeded with authentic (1S,4R)-cis-4-[2-amino-6-chloro-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol hydrochloride salt and stirring was continued for about 19h. The slurry was filtered, and the solid was washed with IMS (2 x 4.5ml) and dried in vacuo at 40 to 45°C to give the title compound (2.06g, 61%) as a pale yellow solid, spectroscopically identical to the product of Example A.

Claims:

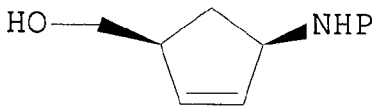
1. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I),



(I)

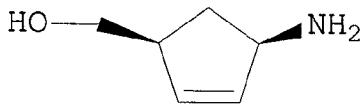
optionally in the form of its salt or complex,

which comprises hydrolysing a compound of formula (IV)



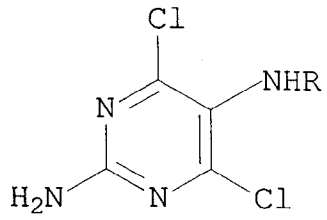
(IV)

wherein P is a protecting group, in the presence of an acid, condensing the product of formula (V) formed



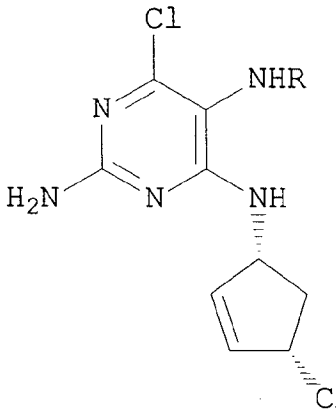
(V)

in situ in the presence of a base with a compound of formula (VI)



(VI)

in which R represents CHO or H, followed by ring closure in situ of the resulting intermediate of formula (VII)



(VII)

in which R represents CHO or H, to produce a compound of formula (I), which can then be optionally reacted with an acid or complexing agent to form its salt or complex.

2. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein R is CHO.

3. A process as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein P is an acyl or substituted oxycarbonyl group.

4. A process as claimed in claim 3 wherein P is a formyl, C_{1-4}-alkanoyl group or oxycarbonyl group of formula R'OC(O) wherein R' is alkyl or aralkyl.

5. A process as claimed in claim 4 wherein P is an acetyl group or R' is *tert* butyl or benzyl.

6. A process as claimed in any of the preceding claims wherein the hydrolysis step is carried out in an alkanol, a cyclic ether or a chlorinated hydrocarbon in the presence of an organic or mineral acid.

7. A process as claimed in claim 6 wherein the hydrolysis step is carried out in IMS and the acid is trifluoroacetic acid or hydrochloric acid.

8. A process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the condensation reaction is carried out under reflux in a polar solvent in the presence of base.

9. A process as claimed in claim 8 wherein the polar solvent is an alcohol, water or acetonitrile and the base is a trialkylamine or an alkali metal carbonate or bicarbonate.

10. A process as claimed in claim 9 wherein the base is potassium or sodium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate.

11. A process as claimed in any of the preceding claims wherein the ring closure reaction is carried out using a trialkylorthoformate in the presence of a mineral acid and optionally one or more non-aqueous solvents.

12. A process as claimed in claim 11 wherein the ring closure reaction is carried out using triethylorthoformate in the presence of hydrochloric acid.

13. A process as claimed in claim 11 wherein the non-aqueous solvent is tetrahydrofuran, ethyl acetate or IMS.

14. A process substantially as described in any of the preceding claims with reference to the Examples.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int ional Application No
PCT/GB 98/03080

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C07D473/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	WO 95 21161 A (WELLCOME FOUND ;DALUGE SUSAN MARY (US); MARTIN MICHAEL TOLAR (US);) 10 August 1995 cited in the application see page 9, column 10; claim 9	1-14
X	WO 91 15490 A (GLAXO INC ;VINCE ROBERT (US); PETERSON MARK LEE (US); LACKEY JOHN) 17 October 1991 cited in the application see page 4; claim 1	1-14

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
12 January 1999	28/01/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Gettins, M

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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